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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/645,959	08/22/2003	Michael Wayne Brown	AUS920010819US2	8404
34533 7590 12/19/2007 INTERNATIONAL CORP (BLF) c/o BIGGERS & OHANIAN, LLP P.O. BOX 1469 AUSTIN, TX 78767-1469			EXAMINER PATEL, HEMANT SHANTILAL	
			ART UNIT 2614	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 12/19/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/645,959	Applicant(s) BROWN ET AL.	
	Examiner Hemant Patel	Art Unit 2614	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 9/25/2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The Applicant Response dated September 25, 2007 to an Office Action April 27, 2007 is entered. Claims 1-32 are pending in this application.

2. In view of the Appeal Brief filed on September 25, 2007, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. New grounds of rejections are set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed by an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. The previously paid notice of appeal fee and appeal brief fee can be applied to the new appeal. If, however, the appeal fees set forth in 37 CFR 41.20 have been increased since they were previously paid, then appellant must pay the difference between the increased fees and the amount previously paid.

A Supervisory Patent Examiner (SPE) has approved of reopening prosecution.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the

applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-4, 6-10, 12, 31-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Harris (US Patent No. 6,535,582 B1).

Regarding claim 1, Harris teaches of a method for specifying telephone services for a particular caller, comprising:

detecting a call initiation condition from an origin device at a trusted telephone network (col. 3, ll. 28-30; end user call originated from user's device detected and answered);

brokering a connection between said origin device and an external server enabled to perform a caller identity authentication service (Figs. 1-3; col. 3, ll. 31-col. 4, ll. 7; col. 4, ll. 19-22; connecting origin device to IVR which connects to an external central server providing authentication verification service to other service providers); and

responsive to receiving, from said external server, an authenticated caller identity of a caller utilizing said origin device, specifying services available to said caller according to said authenticated caller identity (col. 3, ll. 38-48, 53-56; providing services indicated by confirmed identity).

Regarding claim 2, Harris teaches of the method wherein said server is accessible via a network outside said trusted telephone network (Fig. 1, item 2; Figs. 2-3, items 56, 57 accessed via Internet).

Regarding claim 3, Harris teaches of the method further comprising:

retrieving a caller profile for said authenticated caller identity (col. 3, ll. 31-48, 53-56; retrieving customer account information); and

specifying a selection of services from among a plurality of services that are offered for said call according to said caller profile (col. 3, ll. 53-56; col. 6, ll. 14-45; selection of services including Toll call, Cellular service, Ling distance conferencing, International callback, Phone cards telephone and Internet purchasing).

Regarding claim 4, Harris teaches of the method wherein said authenticated caller identity is authenticated by a voice utterance of said caller (col. 3, ll. 31-48, 57-60).

Regarding claim 6, Harris teaches of the method wherein brokering a connection further comprises:

brokering a secure connection between said trusted telephone network and said external server (Figs. 1-3; col. 4, ll. 19-21; col. 4, ll. 65-col. 5, ll. 17; each external server is accessed through firewall).

Regarding claim 7, Harris teaches of a system for specifying telephone services for a particular caller, comprising:

a trusted telephone network for providing service to an origin telephony device (col. 3, ll. 28-30; Fig. 1, item PhoneKey with phone network);

means for detecting a call initiation condition from said origin telephony device at said trusted telephone network (col. 3, ll. 28-30; end user call originated from user's device detected and answered);

means for brokering a connection between said origin device (calling user device) and a server external to said trusted telephone network to perform a caller identity authentication service (Figs. 1-3; col. 3, ll. 31-col. 4, ll. 7; col. 4, ll. 19-22; connecting origin device through IVR which connects to an external central server providing authentication verification service to other service providers); and

means responsive to receiving an authenticated caller identity of a caller utilizing said origin telephony device from said server, for specifying services available to said caller according to said authenticated caller identity (col. 3, ll. 38-48, 53-56; service providers providing services indicated by confirmed identity).

Regarding claim 8, refer to rejections for claim 2 and claim 7.

Regarding claim 9, refer to rejections for claim 3 and claim 7.

Regarding claim 10, refer to rejections for claim 4 and claim 7.

Regarding claim 12, it recites a computer program product specifying a recording medium with means recorded on it for performing functions substantially similar to the method as claimed in claim 1. Harris teaches of such a system using computers and software as was well known in the art (Figs. 1-3 and corresponding descriptions; specifically col. 4, ll. 8-col. 6, ll. 12). Refer to rejection for claim 1.

Regarding claim 31, Harris teaches of a method for controlling caller identification, comprising:

receiving, from a trusted telephone network, an authenticated caller identity for a caller at a telephony device (Fig. 1, item 30; col. 3, ll. 46-48; receiving an authenticated caller identity notification at a service provider device in the telephone network), wherein

said caller identity is authenticated at a authentication service accessible via a network external to said trusted telephone network (Fig. 1, item 2; Figs. 2-3, items 56, 57 external central server accessed via Internet), wherein said trusted telephone network initiates said authentication service (col. 3, ll. 28-38; telephone network through IVR initiates authentication by the external central server); and

controlling output of said authenticated caller identity from said telephony device, such that an individual with access to said telephony device is informed of the identity of said caller (col. 4, ll. 43-47; connecting to customer service representative with verified notification; col. 6, ll. 20-45; providing confirmed identity of an offender to court representative).

Regarding claim 31, Harris teaches of a method for controlling caller identification, comprising:

receiving, from a trusted telephone network, an authenticated caller identity for a caller at a telephony device (Fig. 1, item 30; col. 3, ll. 49-50; receiving a failed authenticated caller identity by the user), wherein said caller identity is authenticated at a authentication service accessible via a network external to said trusted telephone network (Fig. 1, item 2; Figs. 2-3, items 56, 57 external central server accessed via Internet), wherein said trusted telephone network initiates said authentication service (col. 3, ll. 28-38; telephone network through IVR initiates authentication by the external central server); and

controlling output of said authenticated caller identity from said telephony device, such that an individual with access to said telephony device is informed of the identity of

said caller (col. 3, ll. 49-50, controlling output of the said failed authenticated identity in the form asking the user to try again; col. 3, ll. 53-56, controlling output of the said authenticated caller identity from the telephony device in the form of spoken menu selections).

Regarding claim 32, Harris teaches of a method for controlling a call, comprising:

receiving, at a telephony device, a secure communication channel via a trusted telephone network to an authentication service, wherein said trusted telephone network initiates said authentication service provided by an external server (Figs. 1-3; col. 3, ll. 28-col. 6, ll. 12; caller's origin device receiving connection through phone network to IVR which connects via secure communication channel via firewall to an external central server providing authentication verification service to other service providers and this is performed when caller dials toll-free number in the phone network and the phone network answers the call); and

facilitating, from said telephony device, communications between said authentication service and a caller, such that said authentication service is enabled to authenticate an identity of said caller (col. 3, ll. 28-col. 4, ll. 7; facilitating communication from a caller by prompting to speak account number, receiving the spoken voice print and communicating it to external central server to provide voice verification for caller identity authentication).

5. Claims 1-3, 7-9, 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Juitt (US Patent No. 7,042,988 B2).

Regarding claim 1, Juitt teaches of a method for specifying telephone services for a particular caller, comprising:

detecting a call initiation condition (col. 3, ll. 1-11; col. 6, ll. 35-37; col. 9, ll. 20-21; request) from an origin device (from mobile device) at a trusted telephone network (col. 9, ll. 20-21, receiver of gateway detecting a request at a protected network from user's mobile telephone device col. 6, ll. 26-31; col. 9, ll. 27-34);

brokering a connection between said origin device (Fig. 1A, item 100; calling user mobile device) and an external server enabled to perform a caller identity authentication service (Fig. 1A, item 125; col. 9, ll. 2-7; external authentication server connected via Internet) (col. 8, ll. 66-col. 9, ll. 16; gateway server brokers mobile device connection on an access point side to connection on authentication server side to an external authentication server via Internet); and

responsive to receiving, from said external server, an authenticated caller identity of a caller utilizing said origin device, specifying services available to said caller according to said authenticated caller identity (col. 10, ll. 53-col. 11, ll. 18; col. 12, ll. 9-22; assigning access privileges and services determined by the authentication server according role of the authenticated user; col. 3, ll. 51-55; col. 13, ll. 6-37).

Regarding claim 2, Juitt teaches of the method wherein said server is accessible via a network outside said trusted telephone network (col. 9, ll. 2-7; gateway server connecting to external authentication server via Internet).

Regarding claim 3, Juitt teaches of the method further comprising:

retrieving a caller profile for said authenticated caller identity (col. 10, ll. 53-col. 11, ll. 18; col. 12, ll. 8-22; retrieving role assigned to the authenticated user; col. 13, ll. 13-20; col. 4, ll. 33-35); and

specifying a selection of services from among a plurality of services that are offered for said call according to said caller profile (col. 10, ll. 53-col. 11, ll. 18; col. 12, ll. 8-22; assigned role set specifying a set of services; col. 13, ll. 6-10; col. 4, ll. 36-63).

Regarding claim 7, Juitt teaches of a system for specifying telephone services for a particular caller, comprising:

a trusted telephone network (Fig. 1, item 110 with item 120) for providing service to an origin telephony device (col. 6, ll. 35-37; providing access service to protected network for a data call from mobile device);

means (Fig. 1B, item 150) for detecting a call initiation condition (col. 3, ll. 1-11; col. 6, ll. 35-37; col. 9, ll. 20-21; request) from said origin telephony device (from mobile device) at said trusted telephone network (receiver of gateway detecting a request at a protected network from user's mobile telephone device col. 6, ll. 26-31; col. 9, ll. 27-34);

means (Fig. 1B, item 155; col. 10, ll. 53-56) for brokering a connection between said origin device (Fig. 1A, item 100; calling user mobile device) and a server external to said trusted telephone network (Fig. 1A, item 125; col. 9, ll. 2-7; external authentication server connected via Internet) to perform a caller identity authentication service (col. 8, ll. 66-col. 9, ll. 16; gateway server brokers mobile device connection on

an access point side to connection on authentication server side to an external authentication server via Internet); and

means (Fig. 1B, item 160; col. 12, ll. 8-22) responsive to receiving an authenticated caller identity of a caller utilizing said origin telephony device from said server, for specifying services available to said caller according to said authenticated caller identity (col. 10, ll. 53-col. 11, ll. 18; col. 12, ll. 9-22; gateway server assigning access privileges and services determined by the authentication server according role of the user; col. 3, ll. 51-55; col. 13, ll. 6-37).

Regarding claim 8, refer to rejections for claim 2 and claim 7.

Regarding claim 9, refer to rejections for claim 3 and claim 7.

Regarding claim 12, it recites a computer program product specifying a recording medium with means recorded on it for performing functions substantially similar to the method as claimed in claim 1. Juitt teaches of such a system using computers and software as was well known in the art (Figs. 1A-9 and corresponding descriptions; teaches of various servers, operating systems, protocols and policies using computer program product as was well known in the art). Refer to rejection for claim 1.

6. Claims 1-2, 7-8, 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bajwa (US Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0058787 A1).

Regarding claim 1, Bajwa teaches of a method for specifying telephone services for a particular caller, comprising:

detecting a call initiation condition from an origin device at a trusted telephone network (Paragraph 0018, call received at the central office);

brokering a connection between said origin device and an external server enabled to perform a caller identity authentication service (Paragraph 0018, connecting caller's incoming call through gateway to external feature server for authentication); and

responsive to receiving, from said external server, an authenticated caller identity of a caller utilizing said origin device, specifying services available to said caller according to said authenticated caller identity (Paragraphs 0020-0030, providing different services of routing based on time of day or vacation plans, one-number/follow-me service, long distance service over packet-based network, distribution of media such as movie, voicemail messaging, conferencing, call screening).

Regarding claim 2, Bajwa teaches of the method wherein said server is accessible via a network outside said trusted telephone network (Fig. 3, item 215 external to item 211 of trusted telephone network).

Regarding claim 7, Bajwa teaches of a system for specifying telephone services for a particular caller, comprising:

a trusted telephone network for providing service to an origin telephony device (Paragraph 0018, call received at the central office; Fig. 3, items Telephone, CO);

means for detecting a call initiation condition from said origin telephony device (Fig. 3, item Telephone) at said trusted telephone network (Paragraph 0018, call detected at the central office and passed to gateway);

means for brokering a connection between said origin device (Fig. 3, item Telephone) and a server external to said trusted telephone network to perform a caller identity authentication service (Paragraphs 0017-0019, connecting incoming call through gateway to feature server and brokering prompts and responses); and

means responsive to receiving an authenticated caller identity of a caller utilizing said origin telephony device from said server, for specifying services available to said caller according to said authenticated caller identity (Paragraphs 0020-0030, gateway providing different services of routing based on time of day or vacation plans, one-number/follow-me service, long distance service over packet-based network, distribution of media such as movie, voicemail messaging, conferencing, call screening).

Regarding claim 8, refer to rejections for claim 2 and claim 7.

Regarding claim 12, it recites a computer program product specifying a recording medium with means recorded on it for performing functions substantially similar to the method as claimed in claim 1. Bajwa teaches of such a system using computers and software as was well known in the art (Figs. 2-3 and corresponding descriptions; teaches of various system components implementing industry standard protocols using computer program product as was well known in the art). Refer to rejection for claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

9. Claims 1-14, 17-20, 23-26, 29-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Farris (US Patent No. 6,122,357), and further in view of Bajwa.

Regarding claim 1, Farris teaches of a method for specifying telephone services for a particular caller, comprising:

detecting a call initiation condition from an origin device at a trusted telephone network (col. 18, ll. 8-14);

brokering a connection between said origin device and an external server enabled to perform a caller identity authentication service (col. 18, ll. 22-col. 19, ll. 5, switch brokering connection between off hook line and IP); and

responsive to receiving, from said external server, an authenticated caller identity of a caller utilizing said origin device, specifying services available to said caller according to said authenticated caller identity (col. 20, ll. 6-49, IP authenticating caller

and providing virtual ID of authenticated caller which is used to load specific subscriber service profile).

Farris is silent on terming the IP providing authentication service as being external server, and the Applicant has relied on Farris col. 11, ll. 1-4 where Farris notes that "The preferred telephone network also includes one or more intelligent peripherals (IPs) 23 to provide enhanced announcement and digits collection capabilities and speech recognition" to argue that the IP providing authentication service in Farris is not an external server. The functionalities of announcements and digit collection for automatic call completion to a retrieved telephone number by a directory assistance center are common in the third party provided service like directory assistance. The third party server providing directory assistance is *included in the telephone network* for providing service to its customers *but still is external server* not owned and operated by the telephone service provider operating the trusted telephone network. Thus, providing a particular service by an intelligent peripheral is not an indicator to show the inclusion or exclusion of the peripheral in a network. The externality of IP as external server is further evident from the Farris' disclosure that SCP specifically communicates with IP over separate signaling network 27 (TCP/IP network) (Farris, col. 11, ll. 21-30; col. 19, ll. 16-24) in contrast to SCP communicating with other trusted telephone network components like SSP, STP over trusted network of CCIS using SS7 protocols (Farris, col. 9, ll. 20-55).

However, in the same field of endeavor, Bajwa teaches of a method to provide authentication service from a feature server (an external server) on a packet-based

network connecting through a gateway to a user origin device in a trusted telephone network and to provide various services based on user or user device authentication (Figs. 2-3; Paragraphs 0015-0030).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Farris to provide user authentication and other services based on this user authentication from a central feature server as taught by Bajwa in order to "provide the functionality of feature services such as authentication without the cost and complexity of duplicating resources in multiple places" (Bajwa, Paragraph 0007) so that it "allows each of the gateways to be less complex and easier to maintain" and "It is easier to change one or more centralized locations rather than each of the gateways in the system for modifications, upgrade, maintenance and expansion" (Bajwa, Paragraph 0017).

Regarding claim 2, Farris teaches of a method wherein said server is accessible via a network outside said trusted telephone network (Fig. 1, item 23, IP is outside of network and is accessed via T1, SMDI or PRI; col. 11, ll. 10-20, ll. 42-54).

Regarding claim 3, Farris teaches of a method further comprising:

retrieving a caller profile for said authenticated caller identity (col. 20, ll. 6-49, IP authenticating caller and providing virtual ID which is used to load specific subscriber service profile); and

specifying a selection of services from among a plurality of services that are offered for said call according to said caller profile (col. 20, ll. 33-49, variety of services selection based on profile).

Regarding claim 4, Farris teaches of a method wherein said authenticated caller identity is authenticated by a voice utterance of said caller (col. 19, ll. 26-40; col. 19, ll. 65-col. 20, ll. 5).

Regarding claim 5, Farris teaches of a method wherein brokering a connection further comprises:

transmitting a request for said caller identity authentication service via a signal gateway to a network for accessing said external server (col. 19, ll. 16-40, SCP instructing IP);

transferring a prompt for a voice utterance, received from said external server via a media gateway, to said origin device (col. 19, ll. 41-43);

transferring a voice utterance by said caller through said media gateway to said network for accessing said external server (col. 19, ll. 43-46); and

receiving said authenticated caller identity via said signal gateway at said trusted telephone network (col. 20, ll. 14-22).

Regarding claim 6, Farris teaches of a method wherein brokering a connection further comprises:

brokering a secure connection between said trusted telephone network and said external server (Fig. 1, SCP, STP, SSP and IP are connected by SS7, T1, PRI, SMDI etc. which are secure telephony networks as is known in the art).

Regarding claim 7, it recites a system with a network and means performing functions substantially similar to the method as claimed in claim 1. Farris teaches of

such a system (Figs. 1, 2, 3). Bajwa also teaches of such a system (Figs. 2-3). Refer to rejection for claim 1.

Regarding claim 8, refer to rejections for claim 2 and claim 7.

Regarding claim 9, refer to rejections for claim 3 and claim 7.

Regarding claim 10, refer to rejections for claim 4 and claim 7.

Regarding claim 11, refer to rejections for claim 5 and claim 7.

Regarding claim 12, it recites a computer program product specifying a recording medium with means recorded on it for performing functions substantially similar to the method as claimed in claim 1. Farris teaches of such a system using computers and software as is well known in the art (Fig. 1, SCP, STP, SSP, IP etc.; Fig. 2, Items 53, 55; Fig. 3, item 23; col. 16, ll. 16-20). Bajwa teaches of such a system using computers and software as was well known in the art (Figs. 2-3 and corresponding descriptions; teaches of various system components implementing industry standard protocols using computer program product as was well known in the art). Refer to rejection for claim 1.

Regarding claim 13, Farris teaches of a method for informing a callee of a caller identity, comprising:

detecting a call initiation condition from an origin device at a trusted telephone network (col. 18, ll. 8-14);

brokering a connection between said origin device and an external server enabled to perform a caller identity authentication service (col. 18, ll. 22-col. 19, ll. 5, switch brokering connection between off hook line and IP); and

responsive to receiving, from said external server, an authenticated caller identity of a caller utilizing said origin device, transferring said authenticated caller identity to a destination device, such that a callee receiving said call at said destination device is provided with an identity of a party originating said call (col. 20, ll. 6-32, IP authenticating caller and providing virtual ID; col. 21, ll. 36-col. 22, ll. 28, terminating office receives and delivers caller ID to called party line).

Farris is silent on terming the IP providing authentication service as being external server, and the Applicant has relied on Farris col. 11, ll. 1-4 where Farris notes that "The preferred telephone network also includes one or more intelligent peripherals (IPs) 23 to provide enhanced announcement and digits collection capabilities and speech recognition" to argue that the IP providing authentication service in Farris is not an external server. The functionalities of announcements and digit collection for automatic call completion to a retrieved telephone number by a directory assistance center are common in the third party provided service like directory assistance. The third party server providing directory assistance is *included in the telephone network* for providing service to its customers *but still is external server* not owned and operated by the telephone service provider operating the trusted telephone network. Thus, providing a particular service by an intelligent peripheral is not an indicator to show the inclusion or exclusion of the peripheral in a network. The externality of IP as external server is further evident from the Farris' disclosure that SCP specifically communicates with IP over separate signaling network 27 (TCP/IP network) (Farris, col. 11, ll. 21-30; col. 19, ll. 16-24) in contrast to SCP communicating with other trusted telephone network

components like SSP, STP over trusted network of CCIS using SS7 protocols (Farris, col. 9, ll. 20-55).

However, in the same field of endeavor, Bajwa teaches of a method to provide authentication service from a feature server (an external server) on a packet-based network connecting through a gateway to a user origin device in a trusted telephone network and provide various services based on user or user device authentication (Figs. 2-3; Paragraphs 0015-0030).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Farris to provide user authentication and other services based on this user authentication from a central feature server as taught by Bajwa in order to "provide the functionality of feature services such as authentication without the cost and complexity of duplicating resources in multiple places" (Bajwa, Paragraph 0007) so that it "allows each of the gateways to be less complex and easier to maintain" and "It is easier to change one or more centralized locations rather than each of the gateways in the system for modifications, upgrade, maintenance and expansion" (Bajwa, Paragraph 0017).

Regarding claims 14, 17, Farris teaches of a method further comprising:

filtering content of said authenticated caller identity before transfer to said destination device (col. 22, ll. 41-51, terminating office receives name and number of caller but delivers only partial data of name).

Regarding claim 18, Farris teaches of IP initiating a recording of a call by the central office as a call using default profile providing only E911 service and flat rate local calling, the call being processed as a normal call for caller ID purposes (col. 25, ll. 5-32).

Regarding claim 19, it recites a system with a network and means performing functions substantially similar to the method as claimed in claim 13. Farris teaches of such a system (Figs. 1, 2, 3) and Bajwa also teaches of such a system (Figs. 2-3).

Refer to rejection for claim 13.

Regarding claim 20, refer to rejections for claim 14 and claim 19.

Regarding claim 23, refer to rejections for claim 17 and claim 20.

Regarding claim 24, refer to rejections for claim 18 and claim 19.

Regarding claim 25, it recites a computer program product specifying a recording medium with means recorded on it for performing functions substantially similar to the method as claimed in claim 19. Farris teaches of such a system using computers and software as is well known in the art (Fig. 1, SCP, STP, SSP, IP etc.; Fig. 2, Items 53, 55; Fig. 3, item 23; col. 16, ll. 16-20). Bajwa teaches of a system (Figs. 2-3 and corresponding descriptions; teaches of various system components implementing industry standard protocols using computer program product as was well known in the art). Refer to rejection for claim 19.

Regarding claim 26, refer to rejections for claim 20 and claim 25.

Regarding claim 29, refer to rejections for claim 23 and claim 26.

Regarding claim 30, refer to rejections for claim 24 and claim 25.

Regarding claim 31, Farris teaches of a method for controlling caller identification, comprising:

receiving, from a trusted telephone network, an authenticated caller identity for a caller at a telephony device (col. 18, ll. 22-col. 20, ll. 32; col. 21, ll. 36-col. 22, ll. 18), wherein said caller identity is authenticated at a authentication service accessible via a network external to said trusted telephone network (Fig. 1, item 23, IP Remote; col. 11, ll. 42-54), wherein said trusted telephone network initiates said authentication service (col. 18, ll. 22-col. 20, ll. 49); and

controlling output of said authenticated caller identity from said telephony device, such that an individual with access to said telephony device is informed of the identity of said caller (col. 21, ll. 36-col. 22, ll. 51).

Farris is silent on terming the IP providing authentication service as being external server, and the Applicant has relied on Farris col. 11, ll. 1-4 where Farris notes that "The preferred telephone network also includes one or more intelligent peripherals (IPs) 23 to provide enhanced announcement and digits collection capabilities and speech recognition" to argue that the IP providing authentication service in Farris is not an external server. The functionalities of announcements and digit collection for automatic call completion to a retrieved telephone number by a directory assistance center are common in the third party provided service like directory assistance. The third party server providing directory assistance is *included in the telephone network* for providing service to its customers *but still is external server* not owned and operated by the telephone service provider operating the trusted telephone network. Thus, providing

a particular service by an intelligent peripheral is not an indicator to show the inclusion or exclusion of the peripheral in a network. The externality of IP as external server is further evident from the Farris' disclosure that SCP specifically communicates with IP over separate signaling network 27 (TCP/IP network) (Farris, col. 11, ll. 21-30; col. 19, ll. 16-24) in contrast to SCP communicating with other trusted telephone network components like SSP, STP over trusted network of CCIS using SS7 protocols (Farris, col. 9, ll. 20-55).

However, in the same field of endeavor, Bajwa teaches of a method to provide authentication service from a feature server (an external server) on a packet-based network connecting through a gateway to a user origin device in a trusted telephone network and provide various services based on user or user device authentication (Figs. 2-3; Paragraphs 0015-0030).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Farris to provide user authentication and other services based on this user authentication from a central feature server as taught by Bajwa in order to "provide the functionality of feature services such as authentication without the cost and complexity of duplicating resources in multiple places" (Bajwa, Paragraph 0007) so that it "allows each of the gateways to be less complex and easier to maintain" and "It is easier to change one or more centralized locations rather than each of the gateways in the system for modifications, upgrade, maintenance and expansion" (Bajwa, Paragraph 0017).

Regarding claim 32, Farris teaches of a method comprising:

receiving, at a telephony device, a secure communication channel via a trusted telephone network to an authentication service, wherein said trusted telephone network initiates said authentication service provided by an external server (col. 18, ll. 7-col. 19, ll. 47; CO initiating authentication service performed by external server IP wherein SCP and IP communicate over external network i.e. Internet, also col. 17, ll. 24-30; and col. 20, ll. 6-32, IP returns authenticated identity); and

facilitating, from said telephony device, communications between said authentication service and a caller, such that said authentication service is enabled to authenticate an identity of said caller (col. 19, ll. 16-col. 20, ll. 32).

Farris is silent on terming the IP providing authentication service as being external server, and the Applicant has relied on Farris col. 11, ll. 1-4 where Farris notes that "The preferred telephone network also includes one or more intelligent peripherals (IPs) 23 to provide enhanced announcement and digits collection capabilities and speech recognition" to argue that the IP providing authentication service in Farris is not an external server. The functionalities of announcements and digit collection for automatic call completion to a retrieved telephone number by a directory assistance center are common in the third party provided service like directory assistance. The third party server providing directory assistance is *included in the telephone network* for providing service to its customers *but still is external server* not owned and operated by the telephone service provider operating the trusted telephone network. Thus, providing a particular service by an intelligent peripheral is not an indicator to show the inclusion or exclusion of the peripheral in a network. The externality of IP as external server is

further evident from the Farris' disclosure that SCP specifically communicates with IP over separate signaling network 27 (TCP/IP network) (Farris, col. 11, ll. 21-30; col. 19, ll. 16-24) in contrast to SCP communicating with other trusted telephone network components like SSP, STP over trusted network of CCIS using SS7 protocols (Farris, col. 9, ll. 20-55).

However, in the same field of endeavor, Bajwa teaches of a method to provide authentication service from a feature server (an external server) on a packet-based network connecting through a gateway to a user origin device in a trusted telephone network and provide various services based on user or user device authentication (Figs. 2-3; Paragraphs 0015-0030).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Farris to provide user authentication and other services based on this user authentication from a central feature server as taught by Bajwa in order to "provide the functionality of feature services such as authentication without the cost and complexity of duplicating resources in multiple places" (Bajwa, Paragraph 0007) so that it "allows each of the gateways to be less complex and easier to maintain" and "It is easier to change one or more centralized locations rather than each of the gateways in the system for modifications, upgrade, maintenance and expansion" (Bajwa, Paragraph 0017).

10. Claims 15-16, 21-22, 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Farris and Bajwa as applied to claims 14, 20, 26 above, and further in view of Rozenblit (US Patent No. 5,832,072).

Regarding claim 15, Farris and Bajwa do not teach of filtering caller identity according to caller identity preferences.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Rozenblit teaches of filtering (blocking) content of caller identity according preference associated with calling identity by the caller (caller selected blocking option) (col. 1, ll. 30-33).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Farris and Bajwa to include blocking of the caller identity as taught by Rozenblit in order to protect the abused spouse from abuser (Rozenblit, col. 1, ll. 27-30).

Regarding claim 16, Farris and Bajwa do not teach of filtering caller identity according to callee identity.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Rozenblit teaches of filtering (replacing) caller number with callee assigned name (callee preference) (col. 7, ll. 11-15).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Farris and Bajwa to replace caller identity number with assigned name as taught by Rozenblit in order to improve "calling line information delivery technique which preserves the rights of the caller without unduly restricting the flow of useful information to the called party" (Rozenblit, col. 1, ll. 44-46).

Regarding claim 21, refer to rejections for claim 20 and claim 15.

Regarding claim 22, refer to rejections for claim 20 and claim 16.

Regarding claim 27, refer to rejections for claim 26 and claim 21.

Regarding claim 28, refer to rejections for claim 26 and claim 22.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hemant Patel whose telephone number is 571-272-8620. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan Tsang can be reached on 571-272-7547. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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